A Fixed-Point Reformulation of the Riemann Hypothesis

Iterative Complex Rewriting of n and
Convergence on the Critical Line

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March 2026

Version 1.0 — Geometric Reformulation

Abstract

We propose a new reformulation of the Riemann Hypothesis based on the iterative complex rewriting of the summation index n in the zeta function.

The key observation is that for any positive integer n, there exists a family of complex numbers $s_n^{(k)} = 1 + \frac{2\pi k}{\ln n} i$ such that $n^{s_n^{(k)}} = n$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Substituting this rewriting into the Euler series for $\zeta(s)$ yields a transformed series whose convergence properties depend on the real part $\sigma = \mathrm{Re}(s)$.

Iterating this transformation produces an infinite product condition for the zeta function to return to itself — a fixed-point condition. We show that this product converges to unity if and only if the imaginary contributions cancel symmetrically, which occurs precisely when $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$.

This reformulation recovers the known functional equation symmetry $s \to 1 - s$ from a new direction, and suggests that the critical line is the unique fixed-point locus of the iterative rewriting operator.

This paper presents a reformulation and an intuition, not a complete proof. All claims are clearly marked by status. The gap between this reformulation and a rigorous demonstration is explicitly acknowledged.

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1 The Riemann Hypothesis

The Riemann zeta function is defined for $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ by:

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$

and extended to all $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ by analytic continuation.

The *non-trivial zeros* of ζ are the complex numbers $s = \sigma + ti$ with $0 < \sigma < 1$ where $\zeta(s) = 0$. The first several are known numerically: $s \approx \frac{1}{2}+14.134i$, $\frac{1}{2}+21.022i$, $\frac{1}{2}+25.010i$, ...

The Riemann Hypothesis [1] states:

Conjecture 1 (Riemann, 1859)**.** *All non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ satisfy* $\mathrm{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Despite over 165 years of effort and the verification of more than 10^{13} zeros on the critical line [2], no proof is known.

2 Complex Rewriting of n

Lemma 1 (Complex identity for n)**.** *For any positive integer $n \geq 2$ and any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, define:*

$$s_n^{(k)} = 1 + \frac{2\pi k}{\ln n} \cdot i$$

Then:

$$n^{s_n^{(k)}} = n$$

[Established]

Proof.

$$n^{s_n^{(k)}} = n^{1+\frac{2\pi k}{\ln n} i} = n^1 \cdot n^{\frac{2\pi k}{\ln n} i} = n \cdot e^{\frac{2\pi k}{\ln n} i \cdot \ln n} = n \cdot e^{2\pi k i} = n \cdot 1 = n$$

since $e^{2\pi k i} = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

Remark 1. *Lemma 1 says that n admits an infinite family of complex representations $\{s_n^{(k)}\}_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$, all lying on the vertical line $\mathrm{Re}(s) = 1$ in the complex plane — exactly the boundary of convergence of $\zeta(s)$.*

3 First Transformation of $\zeta(s)$

Proposition 1 (Transformed zeta series)**.** *Using Lemma 1 with $k = 1$, write $n = n^{s_n}$ where $s_n = 1 + \frac{2\pi}{\ln n} i$. Then:*

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^{s_n})^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{s \cdot s_n}}$$

where the new exponent is:

$$s \cdot s_n = (\sigma + ti)\left(1 + \frac{2\pi}{\ln n} i\right) = \underbrace{\left(\sigma - \frac{2\pi t}{\ln n}\right)}_{\text{real part}} + \underbrace{\left(t + \frac{2\pi\sigma}{\ln n}\right)}_{\text{imaginary part}} i$$

[Established]

Remark 2 (Symmetry under $s \to 1-s$)**.** *Under the substitution $s \to 1-s$ (so $\sigma \to 1-\sigma$, $t \to -t$), the real part of the exponent becomes:*

$$(1-\sigma) - \frac{2\pi(-t)}{\ln n} = (1-\sigma) + \frac{2\pi t}{\ln n}$$

The two real parts — for s and for $1-s$ — are equal when:

$$\sigma - \frac{2\pi t}{\ln n} = (1-\sigma) + \frac{2\pi t}{\ln n} \iff \sigma = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad t = 0$$

For $t \neq 0$, the symmetry between $\zeta(s)$ and $\zeta(1-s)$ in this transformed representation is exact only on the line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$. This recovers the known functional equation symmetry from a new angle. ***[Sketched]***

4 Iterative Transformation and Fixed Points

Definition 1 (Rewriting operator T)**.** *Define the operator T that maps s to $s \cdot s_n$ via the complex rewriting of n. The k-th iterate of T applied to s gives:*

$$T^k(s) = s \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{k} s_n^{(j)}$$

where $s_n^{(j)}$ is the rewriting factor at the j-th iteration.

Definition 2 (Fixed point of T)**.** *A value s is a* fixed point *of the infinite iteration of T if:*

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} T^k(s) = s$$

This requires:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} s_n^{(j)} = 1$$

Proposition 2 (Fixed-point condition)**.** *The infinite product $\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} s_n^{(j)} = 1$ requires the imaginary parts of the factors $s_n^{(j)} = 1 + \frac{2\pi k_j}{\ln n^{(j)}} i$ to cancel completely:*

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi k_j}{\ln n^{(j)}} = 0$$

This cancellation is symmetric — positive and negative contributions balance — precisely when $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$.

[Sketched] *(the precise convergence conditions for this infinite product require rigorous analysis beyond the scope of this paper)*

Conjecture 2 (Fixed-point reformulation of RH)**.** *The non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ are precisely the fixed points of the iterative rewriting operator T acting on the critical strip $0 < \mathrm{Re}(s) < 1$.*

The unique locus of fixed points in the critical strip is the line $\mathrm{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$, because this is the only line where the infinite product $\prod_j s_n^{(j)}$ converges to unity through symmetric cancellation of imaginary parts.

Therefore all non-trivial zeros satisfy $\mathrm{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.

[Open] *(this is a conjecture; the gap between this reformulation and a rigorous proof is explicitly acknowledged and stated as an open problem below)*

5 Empirical Observation via SymSearch

As a preliminary empirical test, we applied the SymSearch tool [6] to the first ten non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$, measuring their symbolic complexity $S_{\min}$ under a bounded symbolic grammar at depth $d = 3$.

Zero t	$S_{\min}$	**Match**
14.134725	7.16	Yes
21.022040	4.44	Yes
25.010858	1000.00	No
30.424876	1000.00	No
32.935062	1000.00	No
37.586178	7.96	Yes
40.918719	6.58	Yes
43.327073	1000.00	No
48.005151	1000.00	No
49.773832	5.98	Yes

Five zeros are symbolically compressible at $d = 3$ with $S_{\min}$ between 4.44 and 7.96. Five are opaque at this depth.

This preliminary result does not distinguish Riemann zeros from random numbers at this depth — a formal statistical test would require a control group following the protocol of [5]. The result is reported here as an observation, not a conclusion.

6 What This Paper Does Not Claim

This paper does not:

- Prove the Riemann Hypothesis.
- Provide a rigorous proof of Conjecture 2.
- Claim that the empirical SymSearch results establish any structural property of Riemann zeros.

This paper proposes a new reformulation — the critical line as the fixed-point locus of an iterative complex rewriting operator — and presents it as a direction for future rigorous investigation.

7 Open Problems

1. **Convergence of the infinite product. [Open]**
   Under what conditions does $\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} s_n^{(j)}$ converge? Can convergence to unity be rigorously shown to require $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$?

2. **Equivalence to the functional equation. [Open]**
   Is the fixed-point condition of Conjecture 2 equivalent to the known functional equation $\zeta(s) = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \sin(\frac{\pi s}{2}) \Gamma(1-s) \zeta(1-s)$? If yes, this reformulation may offer a new path to the hypothesis.

3. **Extension to L-functions. [Open]**
The generalised Riemann Hypothesis concerns all Dirichlet L-functions. Does the iterative rewriting operator generalise naturally to $L(s,\chi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi(n)}{n^s}$?

4. **Symbolic complexity of Riemann zeros. [Open]**
Is the distribution of $S_{\min}$ over the non-trivial zeros of ζ statistically different from the distribution over random numbers? A formal Mann-Whitney test following [5] would answer this.

5. **Fixed-point locus in X. [Open]**
In the Geometry of Complexities [3], the critical line $\mathrm{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$ is the line of maximal complexity symmetry. Can the fixed-point condition of this paper be identified with the isocomplexity condition of the Geometry of Complexities?

8 Summary

Result	**Status**
Complex rewriting $n^{s_n} = n$	**[Established]**
First transformation of $\zeta(s)$	**[Established]**
Symmetry $s \to 1 - s$ recovered	**[Sketched]**
Fixed-point condition stated	**[Sketched]**
Critical line as fixed-point locus	**[Open]**
Proof of Riemann Hypothesis	**[Open]**

The central reformulation:

Rewrite each n as a complex number that preserves n.
Iterate the rewriting.
Ask: for which s does the function return to itself?
The answer is the line $\mathrm{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.
This is where the imaginary parts cancel.
This is where the zeros live.
Proving this rigorously
is the Riemann Hypothesis.

Acknowledgements

Computational assistance: Claude (Anthropic).

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